



Inspection Report

William Meadows
Tiger Safari
963 County St 2930
Tuttle, OK 73089

Customer ID: 5978
Certificate: 73-C-0122
Site: 002
WILLIAM MEADOWS

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: May-28-2014

2.40 (b) (2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

A male Tiger named Raja had a quarter size mass on the left side of the base of the tail. The licensee stated this had been present for a month or two and the attending veterinarian had not been notified. The animal was bright, active, and alert. This tiger must be examined by a licensed veterinarian for physical examination and appropriate treatment plan.

- The camel had an area on the left lateral neck region that was approximately 10 inches in length and appeared to be rubbed areas on the peaks of skin folds. The licensee stated this happened about a year ago and the camel was treated at that time and the licensee had not noticed the return of these lesions at the time of inspection. This camel must be examined by a licensed veterinarian for physical examination and appropriate treatment plan.

Any animal with an abnormality must be examined by a licensed veterinarian and health records must be maintained.

To be corrected by: 6-4-2014

2.75 (a)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

Acquisition information fields were not annotated for all animals. The acquisition information must include the date the animal was acquired as well as information concerning the person the animal was acquired from including name, complete mailing address, USDA license number (if applicable), driver's license number, and vehicle license number. Specifically, there was not information on the acquisition of the two gibbons or on some of the large cats at the time of the inspection. There were not complete addresses for most animals in the inventory. There were several entries that did not have an acquisition date. This form must be updated continuously as inventory changes.

This affects all animals.

To be corrected by: 6-15-2014

Prepared By:

DEBBIE CUNNINGHAM, VMO

DEBBIE CUNNINGHAM

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6072

Jun-05-2014

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

May-30-2014



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2.78 (a)

HEALTH CERTIFICATION AND IDENTIFICATION.

The two Gibbons were transported in commerce by the licensee and not accompanied by a health certificate executed and issued by a licensed veterinarian. The health certificate shall state that the licensed veterinarian inspected the nonhuman primates on a specified date which shall not be more than 10 days prior to the delivery of the nonhuman primate for transportation

- The licensee did not have a health certificate for the animals being transported. All animals that are transported interstate must be accompanied by a health certificate. A licensed veterinarian must examine the animals and complete a health certificate. The licensee must keep the health certificate on hand at all times.

To be corrected from this day forward.

3.75 (c) (3)

REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The primary enclosures for the spider monkey, black and white ruffed lemur, porch and the round house lemurs had not been spot cleaned daily. There was an excessive accumulation of feces throughout these enclosures. The licensee stated that these enclosures had not been cleaned for a few days due to the rainy weather. This causes increased contamination to the enclosed animal, and a risk of illness. Enclosures must be cleaned as often as necessary to maintain good husbandry and help protect the health of the enclosed animal. The enclosures also need to be spot cleaned daily.

3.84 (d)

REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

- The building numbered F7 housing the black and white ruffed lemur and the oriental small-clawed otter had an excessive accumulation of rodent feces present on the floor concentrated along the walls and the corners of the enclosure. The sealed food container in the area had rodent feces on the lid. The licensee stated that sticky traps were being used.

- The round house for three ring tailed lemurs had an excessive accumulation of rodent feces on the floor concentrated along the walls, thresholds and the corners of the enclosure.

- There were numerous dead and live insects in the sinks in the commissary. There was a box of food sitting on the floor in the commissary area and a trailer with boxes of unrefrigerated meat that the licensee stated was not going to be fed to his animals for various reasons such as too high in fat. Many flies were noted on these products.

The licensee must establish and maintain an effective program for the control of pests to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas. All rodent excreta must be removed as needed and an effective program initiated to control the pests.

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3.125 (a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

- The wire fencing on the north for the camel enclosure is loose and large gaps approximately a foot high and 7 feet long are present. The pen has an area where the entire fence is leaning inward along with the wooden post. Loose fencing can result in harm or escape of the enclosed animals, and may allow other animals to enter the pen.
- The wire on the south side of the pig, donkey and llama enclosure is loose and sagging wire is present. This fence is leaning inward and had approximately a foot of fence on the ground.
- There are many broken posts on the public barrier fence. The public barrier fence by the lynx had a broken post. The public barrier fences by the road lemurs and porcupines are broken at ground level. These public barrier fences are not structurally sound.
- There is a hole in the top panel of the leopards' enclosure. This hole is approximately 8 inches in diameter.
- The black bears shade structure had a broken board on the roof. This board is falling and dropping down into his enclosure.
- There is a shredded wooden support post in the tiger enclosure with sharp points. This is a potential source of injury to the enclosed animal. This area needs to be repaired or replaced to help protect the health and welfare of the animal.
- The hyenas' enclosure has exposed nails on the roof of the shelter where boards had broken and fallen off. There are also numerous boards that are broken and no longer structurally sound.
- The enclosure for Fireball the deer had a collapsed shelter roof. The shelter roof and bent metal heat lamp shield are on the ground with sharp points of nails facing up. This poses a risk of injury to the animal, and also greatly reduces the effectiveness of the shelter itself.

All loose, weak, broken or sagging wire fencing, and posts must be repaired or replaced and constructed of material which will provide structural strength at all times, kept in good repair to protect the animals from injury and contain the animals. All parts of the housing facilities must be in good repair. These structures need to be replaced or repaired.

3.127 (c)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

- The outdoor road pen with 3 crested porcupines has standing water in the middle erosion area of the pen and extending into their sheltered area. One of the wooden shelters near the erosion has started to

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deteriorate. There is a hole in the wall with an exposed nail and the wood flooring is wet . Improper drainage systems and standing water where the animals are contained may result in odors, spreading of diseases, insect infestation and other health hazards. All pens housing animals must have an adequate drainage system that is able to eliminate standing and excess water more rapidly for the overall health of the animals. Correct by 06/14/14.

3.131 (a)

REPEAT

SANITATION.

The primary enclosures for the ferrets had not been cleaned as often as necessary. There was an excessive accumulation of feces throughout these enclosures. The licensee stated that these enclosures had not been cleaned for a few days due to the rainy weather. This causes increased contamination to the enclosed animal, and a risk of illness. Enclosures must be cleaned as often as necessary to maintain good husbandry and help protect the health of the enclosed animal.

3.131 (d)

SANITATION.

- The west side of the road enclosures and the east side perimeter fence areas have tall, thick brush and weeds up to the enclosures. The building used as a food storage and food preparation area had a large number of dead and live insects and rodent feces present on the floor along the walls, threshold areas. In addition, there is a flat bed trailer with boxes of meat sitting outside in the sun on the south side of the food storage and food preparation building. A high volume of flies and other insects are present on the boxes of meat and inside the facility. Licensee indicated that the meat was not good and was not going to be fed to his animals. A large volume of flies and other insects could lead to spreading of diseases, pest infestation and other health hazards. Accumulation of items not used for food storage or animal husbandry practices as well as tall weed and brush up to enclosures could lead to pest/rodent infestation and nesting areas for pests/rodents. A stronger and more effective pest control program must be established and maintained at all times. All items not used for food storage or animal husbandry practices must also be removed for the overall health of the animals. The weeds and brush must be cut back from the enclosures to aid in pest control and decrease nesting areas for pests.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with facility representative.

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